FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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All Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

From the Soil of the South.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who would have this delicious fruit for next season's eating, should now prepare for transplanting; through all this month and the next, is the most favorable season for planting out strawberry vines in the South, although they may be planted with safety, as late as March. Where manure is to be made, select, if possible, a piece of new land, fresh from the woods. It depends much upon what varieties are planted, about distances; the fruiting kinds requiring more room than the smaller ones. We generally plant about two feet apart, and about a foot apart in the row; the ground should be plowed or spaded deep and enriched with any decomposing vegetable matter, such as muck, leaves, straw, &c. Stimulating manures may do for high culture, but we know they will injure. The strawberry loves a cool, mellow, and a deep, porous soil. In making a strawberry bed, select such varieties as are known to bear our burning suns. We have found the Hovey's seedling, the perfect Salamander; the Ross Phœnix and every variety which bears a great deal of heat. The past season has given an opinion also of Burr's New Pine; which is to stand the drought equal to Hovey's. It is a prolific bearer, and of excellent flavor. In hunting around to find varieties for the pistillate varieties, we found some promising plants in the woods around us, and flattered ourselves that we had a native that would stand drought, but were doomed to disappointment, for the hot weather in June literally killed the plants while the Hovey, and Burr's New Pine did not even wilt. There is much reason to say that a plant has been cultivated that, notwithstanding droughts; were Hovey's seedling highly manured, and forced into rapid growth they would wilt as soon under the burning sun, as any other. The wild plants we took from the high grass in the woods, and they could not stand the full power of the sun. When the plantation is made, they may be cultivated on the same grounds for twenty years. Use the hoe freely among the vines, cutting out the plants when too thick, leaving them to stand where they are cut up. Too much cannot be used in taking the plants to get all the fibrous roots of the plant, and plant them just as they came from the bed, with the thousand roots spreading in all directions. Should the weather be very dry during the transplanting, water freely.

Why is the Garden Fertile?—The almost universal opinion is, because it is highly manured than fields, and because it has *richer* soil. This is not always the case. But is it not owing to the pulverized condition of the beds, which gives it highly absorbent power to draw the moisture of the atmosphere?—a quality of fertility that many farmers seem aware that they possess. If each of the field were as carefully worked, and fresh earth constantly exposed to the atmosphere, as in the well-tended garden, the land would increase rather than decrease in fertility. Let the rule be, to subsoil deep, cultivate well, pulverize the clods, and return the straw to the soil, and you may carry off an immense quantity of human food, and still have a fertile soil remaining.

Plants in their nature are organized beings. By means of their roots they take their food from the soil, and often the very substance which the soil has taken up by its roots from the atmosphere, and the latter power has increased to an almost incredible extent, by disintegrating the particles of which it is composed. The very process of ploughing and harrowing is an act of nourishing. This act of stirring the soil in times of drought, serves as a mulch to plants. The moisture thus retained is loaded with a fertilizing power which is lost upon a hard surface, for it has the power of absorption.

Therefore, you would have your fields as productive as a garden, you must not depend upon manure, but pulverize freely, not upon the surface alone, but deep below it.—*American Agriculturist.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Chatham, with three Tow Boats with goods for W J McConnel, J R & S McL Troy, Jr, E C Hall, W R Love, J R Myrover & Co, H & E J Lilly, S Perry, L F Carr, D Murphy, D W McLean, A W Steel, S H Steel, J D Williams, Culp & Co, Hauser & Wilson, Rankin, Dean & Hanner, G W Williams, P R & D C McL Parker, J T Council & Cain, S J Stafford, Clark & Dixon, J A Craven, W L Pomeroy, E L & J A Pemberton,

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Schrs Mary Francis from Washington; Lady Whedbee from Windsor, N. C. Charles from Boston; Barque Columbia from Philadelphia; Schr Lilla from N York; Schr Buena Vista from New York; Schr Ann from Nassau, N. P.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1851.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Reid has issued his Proclamation appointing Thursday the 27th day of November next as a day of Thanksgiving, to be observed throughout the State.

Gov. Reid has appointed Col. Wm. B. Thompson to survey the Neuse River, under act of the Legislature.

Owen Fennell, Esq. has been appointed by the Board of Int. Impt. to represent the State in the ensuing meeting of the Wilmington Rail Road Company; and Messrs. Duncan K. McRae and Wm. C. Bettencourt of New Hanover, Wm. K. Lane of Wayne, and L. H. B. Whitaker of Halifax, have been appointed Directors in the Company on the part of the State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT DIVIDENDS.—A distant stockholder in the F. & W. Plank Road, acknowledging the receipt of his two dividends, thus writes to the President of the Company:—

"I do not know that I ever received a Dividend with more pleasure, as it was the first return realized from my investments in the various works of internal improvement. I hailed it as an earnest of the waking up of the Old North State.

"You will be pleased to learn that the Wil. & R. Rail Road Co. have declared a Dividend of 3 per ct. This will gladden the heart of every man true to the interests of our State."

These things do indeed look like a new era in our internal improvements.

ELECTION OF COLONEL.—We are informed, that no time has been fixed for the election of Colonel of the Lower Regiment of Militia of this county. The common report as to the time, mentioned in our last, was incorrect.

THE CARTHAGE MURDER.—We understand that the two negroes who were arrested on suspicion of having murdered the Rev. Mr. McNabb, have confessed their guilt.

The discovery of their bloody clothes led to the confession. The knife and stick were found where they stated, with $220 in money. The two men charge a negro woman, also belonging to Mr. McNabb, as having instigated them to commit the horrid deed. The three are in jail. They assign no cause for the murder, but admit that they were kindly treated, and never punished by Mr. McNabb.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The Co-operation party has carried six out of the seven Congressional Districts, and will consequently have 12 members in the Southern Congress, to 2 immediate Secessionists. The said Congress, however, will probably never meet, as no other State will send Delegates to it, and its getters-up will probably have no wish to see a meeting with a majority of 12 to 2 against them. The votes show a majority of about 7,000 in favor of the Co-operationists.

Messrs. R. B. Rhett and Duncan are the only Secessionists elected, and they by small majorities.

GEORGIA.—The Senate consists of 39 Union men to 8 Southern Rights men; the House of 101 to 26, with five counties to be heard from.

OHIO.—The success of the coalition ticket of Abolitionists and Locofocos is complete. Wood's majority for Governor will be about 20,000. In the Legislature, the Senate stands 8 Whigs to 26 Locofoco-abolitionists; the House 24 Whigs to 61 Coalition, with 11 counties to hear from.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Bigler's majority, it is now ascertained, will not be more than about 8,000. For the Legislature, the Whigs have a majority of one in the Senate, and the Locos 8 in the lower House. One Whig is elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE ELECTIONS.—The Washington Union for months past has been abusing Mr. Fillmore as an abolitionist, *because* he supported Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania. Now, the Union is abusing Mr. Fillmore because he *opposed* Gov. Johnston's election and detached from his support so many Whigs as to defeat him! The first assertion was made to affect the Southern elections which are now over. The last is intended to affect those at the North which are yet to be held.

CALIFORNIA.—By the last arrival we learn that the election for Governor is so close that nothing but the official returns will decide whether the Whig or the Locofoco candidate is elected. For Congress, Marshall and McCorkle, Locos, are elected. The Legislature is Locofoco in both branches, and will no doubt elect a Senator of that party as soon as it meets, to succeed Fremont.

A convention is about to be held to take steps for a division of the State, the seceding portion to be organized into a Territory till such time as it is prepared for admission into the Union as a State.

No case of Lynch law execution had occurred for about a fortnight.

The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco has abdicated in favor of the civil authorities.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Louisville (Ken.) Courier truly says, that no purer, more conscientious, and upright Chief Magistrate has ever adorned the Presidential chair than MILLARD FILLMORE. Not a day rolls over his head but what the confidence of the million towards him grows greater, and his Administration is more highly and universally approved of.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union, a strong Locofoco, Disunion paper, replying to articles in the Washington Union, says:

"The result in Georgia will be claimed by the "Republic," at Washington, as a Whig victory and a public endorsement of the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, while on the other hand, the "Union" will claim it as a Democratic triumph—a repudiation of the course of the President. It will be amusing to witness the exultation of those papers over the election of Mr. Cobb and the success of the Union party. The one boasting of it as a glorious vindication of the conduct of the President; the other as a signal rebuke of the Federal Administration.

The "Union" may as well give up the game. Fillmore is the first choice of the Union party for the next President; mark what we say, Mr. Donaldson."

FRANKING PRIVILEGE OF POSTMASTERS.—A friend in the General Post Office at Washington requests us to refer many inquiring Postmasters to Regulations No. 273, page 39, and 274, same page, (which is repeated under the head of "Directions", of June 14, 1851.) From these it appears, that all Postmasters are authorized "to receive and send all letters and packets which it may be their duty, or they may have occasion, to transmit to any person or place, which shall relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices, or the business of the Post Office Department. But in every such case, the Postmaster shall endorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Post Office Business."

"All communications mailed to a Postmaster, and not franked or prepaid, should be charged with postage. The Postmaster who receives a letter thus charged, should, if it comes under either of the foregoing regulations, enter it as an over charge.

"A Postmaster, mailing a letter not written by himself, to another Postmaster, cannot know whether it should go free or not; therefore he should charge it with postage, leaving it with the recipient of the letter to treat it properly."

AMERICAN ART UNION.—This Institution is approaching the close of its 13th year. Its usual Distribution of Works of Art will take place at the annual meeting in December. Besides the six Engravings, to which every subscriber is entitled, there are already purchased 279 Paintings, all elegantly framed, which, with many others yet to be obtained, will be distributed by lot.

The Subscription is $5, which will be received and forwarded by E. J. Hale, the Honorary Secretary for this place.—The number of subscribers is already 1500 more than at a corresponding date last year. Early application is desirable, as, during the last few days of the year, thousands of names are entered.

VIEW OF ASHEVILLE, N. C.—We are indebted to James M. Edney, Esq. Editor of the Asheville Messenger, for a Lithograph "View of Asheville, N. C., and the Mountains, from the Summer House." Asheville, as many of our readers know, is one of the most picturesque spots in the country, and this View increases the desire we have long had to see it with our own eyes—a desire which we hope to gratify when Plank and Turnpike Roads shall have made the trip as easy and as safe as one across the Atlantic.

Mr. Edney will send the Engraving, postage paid, to any one who may order it, for $2, or $2 50 for colored copies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to the Publisher, Mr. Bruner of the Salisbury Watchman, for a neatly printed copy of the Inaugural Address of Rev. E. F. Rockwell, Professor of Natural Science, Davidson College, N. C.

To some friend at Chapel Hill, for a copy of an Address delivered before the two Literary Societies by W. W. Avery, Esq.

And to the Publishers, for the November No. of Godey's Lady's Book, handsomely illustrated with 27 engravings.

ANOTHER "ARDENT" VIRGINIAN.—The Locofoco Convention of Virginia, recently held, nominated for Governor a Mr. Johnson, who rejoices in the euphonious appellation of "little old Joe." In his letter of acceptance, "little old Joe," (who seems to be as "ardent as a Southern sun can make him,") announces his intention, in case of his election, of doing a very remarkable thing, which is thus stated by the Richmond Whig in the course of an article commeating upon the letter in question:

"In the fifth paragraph of the missive thus o'er informed with meaning, he proceeds, however, to become very luminous. "If," (oh woful if!) elected to the Governorship, it is his high and unalterable purpose "to carry into practical operation" the "Resolutions of 98 and 99!" No doubt: but how? They can hardly be brought into "practical operation" by our Governor, until they shall be legally re-enacted. At present, they have no legal effect.—Does his worship propose to have them re-introduced into our Assembly and re-adopted? Suppose his worship does? What "practical operation" can he, as Governor, give them? Any more than they themselves originally authorized? Hardly.—Well: what "practical operation" did they direct the Governor to give them? The following, precisely, and no more:

"That the Governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the executive authority of each of the other States, with a request that the same may be communicated to the Legislature thereof."

The "practical operation," then, into which his worship is so vehemently and unalterably resolved to carry, when he shall be Governor, the "fundamental principles embodied in the Resolutions of 98 and 99," is and can be nothing but to send copies of those resolutions to the Executives of the Co-States. And, as those Co-States have already been in possession of the said resolutions for some 53 years, "little old Jo's" practical operation will clearly be quite as important as novel, and will cover his governorship with renown!"

That almost equals Gov. Bell, of Texas, in whose inaugural message, a quotation from Shakspeare was credited to the Bible. A nice Governor Mr. Johnson will make—when he's elected.

SPAIN ON THE CUBA INVASION.—The Spanish papers received in this country are extremely bitter in their denunciations of the United States for permitting the invasion of Cuba; and there is little reason to doubt, feebly as Spain would be able to cope with the United States in a war, that public sentiment would have forced a declaration of war, but for the fortunate defeat of the expedition, and the honest and earnest efforts made by our government to prevent reinforcements to the invaders.

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from an American at Madrid, who, enclosing articles from the Madrid Journals of all parties, adds,—

In fact, the press of all parties, and factions of parties, of the capital as well as of the provinces, has been loud and unanimous in calling upon the Government to sustain or avenge the slighted honor of the nation at all hazards, and to preserve the Island of Cuba to Spain against all attempts to change her allegiance, no matter from whence they come. Some call for the instant dismissal of the American Minister from this Court; others demand an immediate declaration of *war*. And if the Government were to yield to the impulse of the people, and declare war against the United States to-morrow, it would undoubtedly be sustained by the whole nation, without regard to party distinctions or differences. Still, that which has most excited the Spanish people is the insult to the national honor in the treatment of their Consul and fellow-countrymen at New Orleans; and, if that should be satisfactorily explained or repaired, all unhappy results may yet be avoided, so far as they may be consequences of what is known thus far at Madrid. The evening of the reception of the telegraphic news of those events at New Orleans a proposition was made in the crowded *Cafe Luizo* (Swiss Coffee-House) to go and insult the American Minister at this Court in like manner; but by the efforts of some more sensible people the demonstration was prevented. It is true, also, that the excitement is less these two or three days past, since it is said that Lopez and his band have been destroyed, and especially since the semi-official announcement in the Government papers that England and France have openly accorded to Spain the assistance of their naval forces against all invasions of her precious island. The public funds, which had fallen considerably, have nearly regained their former place, and the impression is gaining ground that the whole affair can be arranged without a rupture with the United States; but the tone of a large portion of the press is still very bitter against the American Government and people.

A reinforcement of 8,000 men has been ordered to Cuba. One thousand men have probably already embarked at Cadiz with that destination; the rest will be sent forward as fast as possible.

The Intelligencer remarks upon this letter,—

"It was not to be expected that a proud and sensitive nation would submit patiently to wrongs (although perpetrated by mobs and bands of private adventurers) which our own Government and all right-minded men in our country lament; nor should it surprise us that the resentment so naturally felt should assume the tone of menace. We are sorry to see that the anger of Spain is treated by some of our presses with ridicule, and the threats of her public journals with scorn. In a righteous cause, we trust that we should regard the menaces of another nation as lightly as any of our contemporaries; but, in all cases of national complaint, whether it come from a weak or a strong nation, our first care should be to see whether we have given just cause of offence, not whether our adversary be weak or powerful. Seldom can a misunderstanding arise between honest Governments which friendly explanation will not remove; and it is no derogation from the honor or dignity of the most powerful nation to yield such explanation even to the feeblest, where there exists any ground for complaint. In a good cause we may defy the strongest; but justice is due to the weakest. It is unnecessary now to go into a recital of the acts of which Spain complains; they are known to all the world; and we will only put it to those who scoff at her threats to say what would have been their language—what would have been the burst of feeling throughout our country—had one of our Consuls in Spain or elsewhere been driven from his house by a mob, his office sacked, he compelled to flee for safety, and the homes and property of our peaceful citizens at the same time been plundered and destroyed."

The Intelligencer adds, that the government could not foresee or prevent this outrage, but that the municipal authorities of New Orleans, whose duty it was to prevent it, should at least reconduct the Consul to his official residence and functions with all due form and honor.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper of high character, takes a view of the subject which may well startle people who have any thing to lose, though not those who rush into a Cuba expedition.

The Ledger says that Spain has many reasons for desiring and none for dreading a war with the United States. She could lose nothing by it, except Cuba, which she feels that she must lose at any rate, by conquest or by anarchy; and she would make Cuba valueless to us, by emancipation. She would amply repay herself for the loss, by making our commerce the prey of all who chose to assail it under her flag. *She* has no commerce on which we could retaliate, and an invasion of Spain, which defied Napoleon in the height of his power, and with all his advantages of position, would be preposterous in the last degree. Why then, asks the Ledger, "should Spain dread a contest in which all the advantages would be on her side, and which would unite her parties, indemnify her for the loss of her colony, which we are threatening to take without a war, and replenish her empty treasury? The Spanish nation must have some self-denial to resist such temptation. How are our merchants and ship-owners pleased with the prospect? What say our planters and farmers who raise produce for foreign markets? Will they incur all this for a few floating adventurers?—a few speculators in *Cuba stocks?*"

"Call a Democrat a disunionist, secessionist, locofoco, and any thing and every thing, but, in the name of justice and mercy, do not brand him a Whig."

We very heartily unite with the "South Side Democrat," a Virginia Locofoco paper, in this imploring appeal, not to call *its editor*, at least, a Whig. We think, however, that there are a good many democrats who would prefer being called Whig, to disunionist, secessionist, and some other hard names that might come under the general clause "any thing and every thing."

It is rather late in the day to make a glorification over *the first Dividend* of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, seeing that every body knows all about the agreeable fact, and even our friends of the Fayetteville *Observer* publish the announcement before ourself, (such are the evils of [only] a Semi-Weekly publication,) yet we cannot permit the occasion to go by without one word of felicitation. Just to think that the old road is paying a dividend of $3 per share, the miserable concern that has been laughed at, and vilified and misrepresented on all sides,—the stock that was down to nothing, and so valueless as even to be given away, daily rising and increasing in value, and regard, until its par worth is not very distant, is not this resurrection a fit occasion for rejoicing? "Where be your gibes now?" and how great the change from former years; but we will not dwell upon the past—let it be forgotten; we are satisfied with the present; satisfied with the Road in its actual complete state, its equipments, fixtures and management, and more than satisfied with the prospects of the future.—Shall we not have a demonstration when the Stockholders convene in annual meeting in this place next month? it is a victory worth the celebration, because *it pays*. And who is the fortunate man deputed to hand over to the State her proportion in these dividend days?—*Wilmington Herald.*

This dividend to the State will amount to the snug sum of $18,000; an amount which certainly did not enter into Gov. Manly's calculation of the means of the State to meet its liabilities.—*Observer.*

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—Mr. Bird, the Superintendent, was in this City on Saturday, and while here, received a despatch, stating that 700 bars of T Iron, (and not U, as stated in the Petersburg papers,) which he had purchased at the North, had arrived at Garysburg. Mr. B. immediately made arrangements, through the telegraph, by which the iron was probably delivered at Gaston on Monday evening. We learn that it will be immediately laid, and so much of the Road as the new iron will cover be put in thorough order. The cargo from Europe may be shortly expected, and the calculation consequently is, that it will not be many months before the whole Road will be "redeemed and regenerated." This efficiency speaks well for those into whose hands the Road has been committed.

We learn that there will be no cessation of the regular operations of the Road, and no detention, indeed, during the progress of its re-construction.—*Ral. Register.*

Surrendered at Last.—We clip the following from the Pensacola Gazette of Saturday:

Married, in this city, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. P. Donan, General DAVID E. TWIGGS, (U. S. Army,) to Mrs. TELITHA HUNT.

The Gazette also has the following paragraph:

"On the occasion of the marriage of Gen. Twiggs, on Wednesday morning last, a few of the b'hoys thought proper to give him a *Charivari* for the benefit of the poor of the place, and we are gratified to say that the amount demanded, one hundred dollars, was promptly handed over, and was immediately distributed to the needy."

The Syracuse Rioters held for Trial.

JOURNAL OFFICE, Auburn, Oct. 20.

Judge Conclin this morning required all the parties arrested at Syracuse, for participation in the late riot, to give bail for their appearance at the next term of the court at Buffalo, which meets on the 2d Tuesday in November. The indictments charge them with misdemeanor, and not with treason.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

THE TRADE OF THIS PLACE.

Every thinking man will agree with us in the assertion that the trade of this place *must* be considerably changed and modified, and that soon, if we would rise to that importance to which we are justly entitled, or even retain our present prosperity.—From the very nature of things, our present trade in timber, lumber and naval stores, cannot be very much increased, and *must* eventually fall off largely, if it does not cease altogether. We know that the country in the neighborhood of available water-courses is rapidly becoming cleared of timber, and that in fact every raft which is brought down diminishes to some extent the stock of the article upon which the trade is based. The process of diminution is slower in the case of naval stores, but it is equally sure; nay, the very prosperity of the country, by increasing the population, and consequently the amount of cleared land, must gradually eat into any business founded mainly upon the products of the Forest. This result is as certain as the operation of natural laws.

The questions then arise, how this prospective vacuum is to be supplied, and what is to be its effect? Fortunately for Wilmington, these questions are easily answered. The coal from the Deep River, the cotton and other commodities which the Manchester Road will certainly bring from South Carolina, and the increased amount of agricultural produce from the regions with which we already trade, afford an easy and pleasant solution of both.—The effect will be good. Let us take the county of Edgecombe for an illustration. Some years since land in that county was depreciating in value. The naval store business was going down—so was that in timber and lumber. Now, these branches of business are comparatively unimportant, yet the county is rich and growing richer, by the introduction of an improved system of farming. It sells largely of cotton, pork, etc., and requires very little which it does not produce within its own borders. Such must eventually be the course of most of the counties in the Cape Fear region, which will thus support a denser population, and be less dependent upon the north and west for a portion, at least, of its food.

But no sudden transition need be feared or expected. The Manchester Road will bring within reach of market a large amount of Virgin Turpentine land in Columbus and Bladen counties, and perhaps some little in Robeson, which have heretofore had no outlet, to say nothing of the bordering Districts of Marion and Horry; and as this land becomes cleared of its trees it will be cultivated in cotton, as we learn that many of the South Carolina planters pronounce much of the land excellent for that purpose, and indicate a disposition to go into the culture upon it.—The Deep River Improvement will also bring a large tract of timber land into market, some of it excellent for making turpentine, and some for getting staves. It is therefore plain that although no very great increase can take place in our present business founded upon the products of the forest, no sudden diminution or stoppage need be expected, but rather the reverse for a considerable length of time. Still the fact is undeniable that it must eventually fall off heavily, and that we must be prepared for the change. That our sails must be trimmed to meet the coming *trade wind* which is destined to blow permanently from the regions of cotton and coal. A million tons of coal, and sixty to seventy thousand bales of cotton per annum, would supply reasonably well the loss of some Naval Stores and Lumber.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.—A writer in the N. Y. Tribune says,—

"The Premiums awarded at this Exhibition are all Bronze Medals, of admirable design and workmanship, calculated to perpetuate the memory of the Exhibition and the merit of the successful exhibitors through ages. They are of two kinds—the Jury Medal, awarded by the several Juries to the articles of decided merit exhibited in their respective classes; and the Council Medals, awarded by the Council of Presidents of the several Juries, on the recommendation of those Juries respectively to their several sections, by these to the Council of Presidents, and there approved and ratified. One hundred and sixty-nine only of these 'Council Medals' have been awarded in all—distributed among the several Nations represented in the Exposition as follows:

To Great Britain,	79	To France,	56
To Germany,	12	To United States,	5
To Austria,	4	To Russia,	3
To Belgium,	2	To Switzerland,	2
To Tuscany,	2	To Holland,	1
To Spain,	1	To Rome,	1
To Turkey,	1		
Total,			169

The five obtained by citizens of the United States are awarded as follows:

To C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Illinois, for his Virginia Reaper.

To David Dick, Meadville, Western Penna., for his Anti-Friction Press.

To Charles Goodyear, New Haven, Conn., for his India Rubber fabrics.

To W. Bond & Son, Boston, Mass., for an Electric Clock.

To Gael Borden, Texas, for his Meat Biscuit.

Of the Jury Medals, which are awarded by the several Juries, we think about two thousand are awarded, of which probably one hundred fall to the share of citizens of the United States. Of these, four are for Locks, one for Herring's Salamander Safe, some for Cooking Ranges, Stoves, &c.

Cotton Manufactures Decreasing.—The following is the number of bales of cotton manufactured per annum in the South:

To September, 1849,	116,000 bales.
To September, 1850,	107,000 bales.
To September, 1851,	60,000 bales.

This is a deplorable result; but it has decreased in the North too:

For the year 1849-'50,	487,000 bales.
For the year 1850-'51,	404,000 bales.

The increase of cotton exported to foreign countries over last year is estimated at 398,555 bales. This is not the best evidence of the prosperity of cotton manufacture in the U. States.—*Alabama paper.*

And even a picture so startling as this is unavailing against the injurious tariff of 1846! Facts and arguments are lost, however, simply because nothing short of absolute perdition to American interests will content the lovers of the British monopoly system, nick-named free-trade. When we have touched the lowest deep of ruin, it will be the opportunity for Democratic remedies.—*New York Times.*

Hon. Bedford Brown addressed a great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia a few days since. The Pennsylvanian says his speech was "a most dignified, able and effective appeal." That *is* news.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Mr. ORPHEUS S. HANNER, of Guilford county, to Miss MARGARET E., second daughter of G. W. Goldston, Esq.

At Beaver Dam, Union county, N. C., on the 16th inst., by J. Sikes, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM L. SMITH, of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss SUSAN CAROLINE LILES, daughter of D. Liles, dec'd.

In Wayne county, on the 19th June last, by the Rev'd James M. Sprunt, Col. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, of Kenansville, to Miss MARY A. LOFTIN, daughter of the late Major C. R. Loftin, of Wayne county.

DIED,

In Benton, Polk county, Tennessee, Oct. 2d, Mrs. MELINDA PATTERSON, wife of Mark Patterson, and daughter of the late Duncan Rose, Esq. of the county of Person, aged about 48 years.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW PLANK ROAD.

THE undersigned give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons, from and after the first day of October next:

At Warsaw under the direction of W. W. Pierce, David G. Morrisy, Rowland Best.

Clinton—A. B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, John R. Beaman, Patrick Murphy, Thos. M. Lee, Dr. Thos. Bunting, and Richard Holmes.

Owenville—Love Culbreath, Henry Owen, W H McKenzie, James White.

Exchange Place—Lewis F. Carr, C. A. Harrison, and John C. Williams.

Harrisonburg—J. C. Blocker, Sherwood Holly, and Calton Hall.

Fayetteville—A. A. McKethan, D. G. MacRae, Wm. McIntyre, David A. Ray, P. P. Johnson, Henry Branson.

The persons designated to open Books, will, without further notice, proceed to do so, and obtain as much to this important work as they can, until the further action of the Commissioners.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. G. MACRAE,
WILLIAM McINTYRE,
DAVID A. RAY,
PETER P. JOHNSON,
HENRY BRANSON,
Commissioners.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-sw1t-w6w

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Price of making Coats, from $8 to $10; Pants $2; Vests $2.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Daniel Clark, one door South of the Carolinian Printing Office, and fronting the East end of the Fayetteville Hotel.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 20-w3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Jones & Deming is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. S. Deming is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them; and all persons indebted, by note or account, are called upon to settle, as long indulgence cannot be given.

G. S. Deming may be found at the old Stand. R. Jones has removed to Liberty Point.

REUBEN JONES. G. S. DEMING.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1851. 39-1m

From the New York Commercial.

THE RIOTERS AT SYRACUSE.

On Monday morning Judge Conckling committed for trial the following persons, accused of assisting a fugitive slave to escape, who was legally in the custody of the officers of the law:—Moses Summers, Ira Cobb, James Davis, William L. Salmon, Stephen Porter, (held to bail respectively in the sum of $2000;) William Thompson, Harrison Allen, and Prince Jackson, (colored, held to bail in $500 each.) The Hon. William H. Seward, and others, signed the bail bonds of each of the defendants.

We regard this as a prompt vindication of the law, and expect that it will serve as a salutary restraint upon the abolitionists of that locality. Judge Conckling has done himself high credit by the language and temper of his decision. The charge against the defendants was laid under section seven of the present fugitive slave law, which section provides that "any person obstructing the officers in arresting a fugitive slave, or who shall rescue him when arrested, or aid and abet others in their attempts to rescue him, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding six months; and in addition shall forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive slave so lost, to be recovered by action for debt." &c. &c. We apprehend that the violators of the law at Syracuse will deem the penalty sufficiently heavy; but it is not severe, when the expense and trouble are considered to which the owner is put who seeks to recover his property, his right in which, apart from moral consideration, is explicitly guaranteed to him by the terms of the constitution.

The judge having read the section in full, said that the accusation against the defendants was that they had "aided, abetted and assisted" the fugitive to escape from the custody of Mr. Allen, the deputy marshal. The *prima facie* evidence of guilt was all that he had to inquire into, and he had not the slightest doubt that his duty was to commit the parties for trial on that ground, the proceedings on the part of the United States Commissioner and the deputy marshal having also been entirely regular. "The interference of the defendants and their numerous coadjutors, not yet arrested," he said, "was direct, palpable and unequivocal; my duty toward the defendants is therefore plain and imperative."

Having disposed of the case, the Judge indulged in some remarks, which, coming from him, will most likely have a beneficial in that locality. He earnestly deprecated a repetition of the "disgraceful scenes of lawless violence and outrage described by the witnesses in these cases," "the fruits either of gross delusion or a wanton contempt of law and social order," adding—

"For the purpose of effecting the liberation of a person from custody under process issued and executed in conformity with express and well known provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, a building in the midst of a populous city was partially demolished, and deadly weapons were recklessly used, to the imminent jeopardy of human life, and to the grievous injury of several persons. The least reprehensible motive by which the aggressors can be supposed to have been animated, is the belief on their part that slavery is unjust and immoral, and that the laws by which it is upheld may therefore be rightfully resisted by force.

It must be the hope of all good men, that the time may come when injustice and oppression in every form, including human slavery, if such be its character, will have been banished from the earth. But these wrongs exist, and are likely to endure in other forms besides that of slavery; and if we have nothing better than lawless violence to rely upon for their removal, they will never cease. It is to advancing civilization alone that we can look for their gradual extinction. Bigots and fanatics are too blind to see this, or too impatient to heed it; and in their headlong zeal to redress particular wrongs, real or fancied, regardless of all consequences, they commit other wrongs more aggravated and intolerable. Such is the grave error into which these defendants have fallen.

Regardless of their civil and social duties, they have broken the public peace, set the law at open defiance, and with deadly weapons assaulted and wounded its officers while executing its mandates. In thus insulting the majesty of the law, did they expect to escape punishment? If so, their folly was equalled only by their criminality. What is the law in this country but the declared will of the majority, to which, when thus expressed, all are bound by a fundamental principle of the government, to submit, and which all its ministers are sworn to enforce?

It often happens that laws are enacted contrary to the judgments, and sometimes to the moral sense, of thousands of our citizens; and this must unavoidably continue to be the case. But no sane man imagines that he is therefore absolved from the obligation to obey them, still less that he has a right forcibly to prevent others from doing so. If he cannot submit to them consistently with the dictates of his conscience, he may seek a residence in some other country, if he can find one where he thinks he would suffer less from misrule; but so long as he continues to be an inhabitant of the United States, he must submit to the laws, or pay the penalty of his disobedience. When this ceases to be true—when every man may transgress a law with impunity, because he dislikes it, our government will have become a mockery, not worth preserving, for it will have ceased to afford protection to the right either of property or life."

The Judge who uttered such noble, conservative, patriotic sentiments as these, in the very heart of an abolition district, is the same man who was bitterly assailed by presses in this city and elsewhere because, with an equal independence and conscientiousness, he had interpreted a clause in the fugitive slave law differently from the meaning which others had given to it. For that he was denounced as of the "higher law" school, with more to the same purport, and insinuations were freely thrown out that his anti-slavery sentiments had vitiated his judicial integrity.

Now we think that such instructions from the bench, from men known to be anti-slavery in their private sentiments, is a noble and satisfactory evidence of the integrity and impartiality of our judiciary, and inasmuch as the judges are elective, such sentiments, it may be rightly inferred, prevail generally among the people, and even among those who withhold their approval from the fugitive slave law. We honor Judge Conckling for his judicial fidelity and true patriotism, and shall be sincerely glad, if the jury pronounce the defendants guilty of the offence laid to their charge, that such a penalty be pronounced as shall make a repetition of it very decidedly inconvenient.

Reclaiming Fugitives from Justice.—A telegraphic despatch in the morning papers, dated Cincinnati, Oct. 20th, says:

"Judge Hoadly, of the Superior Court, decided this morning, in the case of Childs, arrested on the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, that the requisition is illegal, and that the law of the United States and all decisions of our highest courts relative to fugitives are unconstitutional. The case will now be taken before Judge McLean."

We never heard of Judge Hoadly before, but if he has made such a decision as is here reported, he is certainly a remarkable jurist.—*Ib.*

HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

While the Locofocos, here and elsewhere, are claiming the defeat of Gov. Johnston as a vindication of the Compromise measures by the popular voice of Pennslyvania, they are rejoicing with even more vociferous exultation over a triumph in Ohio, in which the regular nominee of their party, Gov. Wood, an avowed opponent of the Fugitive Slave law, and of the whole adjustment, is re-elected Governor by the influence of Joshua R. Giddings and the Abolitionists. In that State the coalition with the Free Soilers was regularly and formally consumated by the election of Mr. Chase to the United States Senate, and by the distribution of the local patronage among the Locofocos. Yet this party, which is thus openly allied in every free State with the enemies of the Union and the constitution—with the bitter and unforgiving opponents of the Whig cause—has the audacity to claim to be "national" in its principles and devoted to the peace of the country. Out upon such hypocrisy and fraud!

At the very moment when those clamorous demagogues were exulting over a victory which will yet prove disastrous to the best interests of Pennsylvania, and falsely proclaiming it as the triumph of issues which were never involved in the canvass, the leaders of the same party were sitting in conference with the Free-Soilers of Massachusetts, and negotiating for coalition candidates to represent the combined interests of Abolition and Democracy. All the signs warrant the opinion that the coalition in this State with David Wilmot, as well as the combinations which have been recently formed in other northern States, will lead to a renewal of agitation in Congress, and throughout the country, which will be attended with more pernicious consequences than marked the exciting controversy which ought to have terminated with the adoption of the Compromise.

But for these coalitions, the fanatical agitators who have done so much to disturb the public tranquility would have been crushed and consigned to obscurity. The Democratic party, in order to secure possession of the spoils of office, and while cantingly professing extraordinary devotion to the Union, linked its fortunes with these open enemies of the Union, strengthened their hands for mischief, and has thus given them that degree of importance by which they may exact terms of consideration hereafter, and exercise a potent influence in the control of public affairs.—These indications come upon us with alarming significance of meaning. They threaten—what every good citizen desires to see avoided—a revival of sectional agitation, under the auspices of a formidable alliance between the Democratic and Abolition parties, more serious than any other combination which has ever yet been formed. And yet it is the managers of this so-called Democracy who have the unblushing effrontery to arrogate to themselves the merit of peculiar devotion to the Constitution, when they are thus fraternizing with political incendiaries, and dividing the honors of public life for a common triumph.

Philadelphia North American.

White Slavery in New York.—The Southern Journals, we remark, give general publicity to the proceedings at the meetings recently held in this city, to meliorate the condition of our poor seamstresses, who can hardly procure a sufficiency of remunerative employment to keep soul and body together. And then the question is asked, pertinently, "Why cannot our 'philanthropists,' and 'philosophers,' and 'humanitarians,' who are always ready to die for a runaway negro, do something for these poor white girls, who are making shirts at from eight to ten cents each?" Hundreds of dollars can be raised at a few hours' notice to keep a black runagate from being sent back to the South, but not one cent can be wrung from the pockets of these same philanthropists to help these poor sewing girls to a respectable meal, if dying from the want of it. The Richmond Republican only speaks the bitter truth, when it says these poor creatures are often obliged to content themselves with food and lodgings which many negroes of the South would despise, and at last prematurely perish from ill health, arising from confinement and want. Or, they are tempted into the ways of vice, and sell their souls for bread.

"Here is Slavery of the worst kind!" exclaims the Republican. "Why does Abolition pass it by, and expend its crocodile tears upon objects which do not need its compassion?"

Why? Because "it is'nt at all in their way." It is all right and Christian enough to roar away in the pulpit, to declaim at public meetings, or to write editorials, against the often wholly imaginary sufferings of the fat, sleek, well fed negro of the South, but it don't square with the scriptures to help the poor and needy nearer at home. Oh, no! And that's just the difference between white and black,—real Charity and genuine Hypocrisy.

N. Y. Express.

The Kennebec Journal announces the death of Mr. Ezra Hodges, at East Vassalborough (Me.) on the 1st inst., at the age of 91. He was supposed to be the last survivor of Washington's life guard. He served with honor throughout the revolutionary war.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The following paragraphs from the Louisville Journal have the tone of that paper—keen, sarcastic, merciless:

"President Fillmore acts precisely as if he had no bowels of compassion toward those ingenious editors who earn their bread and meat by hunting up topics which they can turn to the disadvantage of his administration. In the absence of all facts that can be tortured to the discredit of the President and his Cabinet, the poor Locofoco editors are forced to tax their inventive powers for subjects of complaint and censure. The results are not very creditable to them, for their fictions are generally utterly destitute of all those features which enamor men with the creations of human imagination.

"We regard the present Administration as intolerably displeasing to those whose business it is to find fault with it. It has so conducted the foreign and domestic policy of the government as to give its enemies scarcely any chance of abusing it.—Hence, whenever they hit upon a rare bit of scandal, they are sure to make the best possible use of it. The non-removal of the consul at Havana was a most delicious morsel in their melting mouths, and, just as they were up to the eyes in ecstacy with it, the President defeats all their expectations and sends them back to their poverty-stricken wits again for subjects of Executive censure."

The provocation justifies this severe retort upon the opponents of an Administration which has successfully conducted the affairs of the Union through no ordinary troubles and excitement both domestic and foreign. While some prominent individuals in the Democratic party have publicly declared their high approval of the course pursued by the President and his Cabinet, and have given to Mr. Fillmore and his advisers credit for patriotic motives and excellent judgment, the press has directed against them an unrelenting hostility. When compelled to acknowledge the wisdom and propriety of their acts, it has recklessly assailed their motives; and when the patriotism of their motive was too plain to be successfully misrepresented, it has sought to cast doubt upon the expediency of the measure. In fact the Democratic press has evinced a determination not to give a Whig Government any credit for its policy, however able its administration.

These opponents of the Administration, we suppose, believe in the doctrine that "all is fair in love and politics," only they do not seem to have the former element in their natures; they are politicians only, and so far they act up to the adage. Yet we are fain to say that we think every lover of his country, of whatever political faith, sitting down calmly to review the course which President Fillmore has pursued during the exciting times that have befallen his Administration, might find cause for high congratulation that the affairs of the country have been in such hands. Let us look back at the condition of public affairs when Mr. Fillmore entered the White House. Congress was in the heat of an excited and angry controversy. The North and the South were in direct conflict. The one was defiant; the other exacting. Passion seemed to have usurped the throne of judgment. Secession was gathering its forces in the South, and nullification was openly advocated.

As events rolled on new dangers threatened, new perplexities arose in the path of the Administration. The compromise measures, upon which so many had built their hopes, were assailed and denounced at the North, and mighty efforts, such as for boldness and perseverance were worthy of a better cause, were made to induce the North to repudiate a constitutional enactment. The North was feverish with an excitement that supplied the advocates of secession at the South with new sources of agitation. To add to the difficulties of the Administration, timid men became alarmed, and in the warmth of their patriotism or their zeal sought to precipitate the Executive into coercive and repressive action. Unmoved amid the conflicting elements, calm, collected, firm, yet prudent, the Administration maintained its conservative attitude, and by its discretion and tact has brought the country safely through the domestic storm, triumphing also over every attempt to involve the Republic in unpleasant controversy with foreign powers.

No historian of these United States can well have a more important era to describe than that from General Taylor's death to the present time; and though President Fillmore's Administration may not boast of territories acquired by conquest commenced under its auspices, it will have the prouder story to tell, of having overcome vast and complicated difficulties springing out of a war of conquest instigated and carried out by a predecessor; of having overcome those difficulties, once threatening, in the opinion of some, the very existence of this glorious Union, without forcible intervention, but simply by a wise perseverance in the employment of that vast moral influence which is inseparable from the chief magistracy of this Republic. Even the people of the Southern States, who once seemed given over to disunion and all its evil tempers and pernicious results, are feeling the benign influence of such a wise Administration, and are beginning to rebuke the demagogues who had seduced them to temporary alienation from their sister States.

Whether Millard Fillmore be re-elected to the Presidential office, or whether some other good and tried Whig be chosen for that honor, or whether the mantle of the Executive fall upon one of an opposite political faith, we shall always regard Mr. Fillmore's Administration of the affairs of this Union as remarkable alike for its lack of pretension and for its pre-eminent purity, skill and success.

To Preserve Peach Trees.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following recipe: "Clear the earth away immediately next to the trunk of the tree, down to near the root, and then place two or three lumps of unslacked lime, each about the size of a goose egg, next to the tree, and cover it over with a little earth. It will eradicate the worm, and in a short time give much vigor to the tree. The lime should be applied when the trees are young, but will answer as well for old trees by increasing the quantity of lime about one third. From my experience, once in three or four years is all that is necessary to insure a vigorous, healthy tree.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

The Washington Union of Saturday contains a letter from Kossuth, addressed to the people of the United States. It is five columns in length, bears date at Broussa, in Asia Minor, as far back as the 27th of March, was transmitted to Gov. Ujhazy, entrusted by him to Maj. Tochman for publication, and by the last named held back lest its appearance might possibly defeat the measures then pending for the liberation of Kossuth from the Turkish custody. The letter is, substantially, a clear and condensed explanation of the late revolutionary struggle in Hungary, and an expression of the gratitude of her people to the United States for their sympathy.

Its author states that, two years previous to March, 1850, he held in his hand the destiny of the reigning house of Austria, and that, notwithstanding his power over that treacherous family, he abstained from crushing it, and only asked such terms or concessions as, in the then condition of Hungary, seemed best fitted to secure the happiness of his countrymen.—On this head Kossuth says:

I asked of the King, not the complete independence of my beloved country—not even any new rights or privileges—but simply these three things:

First. That the inalienable rights sanctioned by a thousand years, and by the constitution of my fatherland, should be guarantied by a national and responsible administration.

Second. That every inhabitant of my country, without regarding language or religion, should be free and equal before the law—all classes having the same privileges and protection from the law.

Third. That all the people of the Austrian empire that acknowledged the same person as Emperor whom we Hungarians recognised as King, and the same law of succession, should have restored their ancient constitutional rights, of which they had been unjustly despoiled, modified to suit their wants and the spirit of the age.

Speaking of the motives which actuated the European powers in preserving their neutrality during the war, he says:

We doubted not that the European powers would negotiate a peace for us, or that they would, at least, prevent the Russian invasion. They said they pitied us, honored our efforts, and condemned the conduct of Austria; but they could not help us, because Europe required a powerful Austrian empire, and they must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balance against Russia in central and eastern Europe. What a mistake! What diplomacy! Is it not as clear as the sun that the Czar, in aiding Austria, would do it in such a manner as to obtain the greatest advantages for himself? Was it not manifest that Austria—who had always, thro' the help of Hungary, strength enough to oppose Russia—would, when she destroyed Hungary by Russian bayonets, no longer be an independent power, but merely the *avante-garde* of the Moscovite? Yet Europe permitted the invasion! It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is ever thus in the imbecile Old World. They treated us just as they treat Turkey. They assert always that the peace of Europe and the balance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exist, to check the advance of the Cossack power. But, notwithstanding this, England and France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino—a fleet which never could have injured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea.

Always the same worn-out, old, and fatal system of policy!—while Russia, ever alert, seizes province after province from Turkey. She has made herself the sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and is sapping the foundations of the Ottoman empire. Already Turkish officials are more dependent on the lowest Russian agents than upon their own Grand Vizier.

He adds that "there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossack from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rhine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free; and the smaller nationalities especially can have no future without us."

In referring to the sympathy of the American republic and its hospitable reception of the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth writes as follows:

The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and government of the United States in the most generous manner—yes, like brothers. With one hand they hurled anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America. The sympathetic declaration of such a people, under such circumstances, with similar sentiments in England, is not a mere sigh which the wind blows away, but is prophetic of the future. What a blessed sight to see whole nations elevated by such sentiments!

Free citizens of America! you inspired my countrymen to noble deeds; your approval inspired confidence; your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden; your fellow-feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith, "that Hungary is not lost forever." Accept, in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgment of our warmest gratitude and our high respect.

National Characteristics.—"Il Fischietto," an Italian paper published at Turin, has the following:

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?
Answer—The Frenchman.
Who is the heaviest?—The German.
Who is the most serious?—The Englishman.
Who is the most vivacious?—The Swiss.
Who is the proudest?—The Spaniard.
Who is the most humble?—The Russian.
Who is the most enterprising?—The Pole.
Who is the laziest?—The Turk.
Who is the widest awake?—The American.
Who is the sleepiest?—The Hottentot.
Who has all these virtues and vices mixed together?—The Italian.

Journalism.—"Let a newspaper enter a family, and there reiterate, day after day, for a twelvemonth, the most heterodox ideas, and I will warrant a gradual corruption of the family opinions."

The Cotton Crop.—The prospects for a better crop than was anticipated some few weeks ago, appear to exist in this State as well as in Alabama and Mississippi. The Houma Advocate of the 4th inst. published in Claiborne parish, says:

We are informed by a gentleman recently returned from a trip on Red River, that the crops above the mouth of Loggy Bayou for several miles presents, notwithstanding the long drought, a fine appearance. A good deal of cotton on both sides of the river is broken down with the weight of bolls, and on the whole, the prospect in that vicinity is fair for not very far short of an average crop. The picking is going briskly on, and as an evidence of the condition of the crop in that quarter, on the plantation of Mr. Mossier, a planter on the Caddo side, one of the hands picked five hundred and five pounds in one day, losing at that, between two and three hours from his picking in the course of the day. Several other hands on the same plantation were not very far behind this, and on a neighboring plantation, a single hand picked as much as six hundred and five pounds in the day.

New Orleans Crescent.

The Present Cotton Crop.—T. J. Stewart's New York Circular says, "An esteemed correspondent at Mobile, from whose letters I have formerly freely extracted, after censuring me for my ideas about the yield as expressed in my circular per Atlantic on the 13th ult., adds:

"You will remember that last fall I was one of the few, comparatively, large crop men, and if you will turn to the files of my letters in September, October and November, you will see that my views, so different from yours at that period, came out very nearly right in the finale. Now, as to this crop, you may set it down as a pretty certain thing, that no matter what may be the character of the season from now until the 1st of January, we cannot reach a crop of 2,500,000 bales, and there is every probability that we shall not do better than last year—and perhaps it may turn out 2,200,000. It is useless to go over all the grounds that induced me to come to these conclusions, but as one of the veritable body of cotton crop soothsayers, I desire you to place on record my predictions."

A New Cotton Plant.—The Editor of the New-Orleans *Orleanian* has seen a boll of cotton, that deserves the attention of cultivators, on account of its rapid growth and early maturity. On the first of June last, a lady planted in her garden, a few cotton seeds presented her by a gentleman. On the 25th of July a boll was ready for picking; and at the end of sixty days from the time of planting, the cotton had arrived at maturity; being in less than one half of the time it takes the species now raised by our planters to do so. The lady was totally unacquainted with the cultivation of the great Southern staple. The seeds were introduced by Mr. Hayams, from Yucatan, and are styled the Alica.

COTTON CONVENTION IN FLORIDA.

The cotton planters of Florida held a convention at Tallahassee on the 26th ult., on which occasion the propriety of adopting measures to prevent the frequent and ruinous fluctuations in the prices of cotton was discussed with great earnestness. The report presented to the convention was similar in character and views to one offered to the convention held in Macon, Georgia, some weeks before.

The report proceeds to show that the average production does not keep pace with the average consumption, and consequently the fluctuations are unnatural; produced by artificial causes in the markets of consumption. It is proposed to render the planting interest independent of the manufacturing interest by transferring the market for the sale and purchase of Cotton, from Liverpool, to the various southern parts of this country. With this view the following is proposed:

"If we would do any thing certainly and effectively, we must organize a Cotton Planter's Association. This should be chartered by the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, with a capital of at least $20,000,000, to be increased in amount, as the wants of the business might require. The Association should erect or purchase extensive warehouses in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Apalachicola, and St. Marks, and establish at each of these points a regular commission business, with a view to the storage and sale of the entire crop of the United States.

"For the purpose of securing to themselves the whole cotton commission business, they should establish a minimum price, which, for the purpose of this argument, we will fix at 10 to 12¼ cents, according to quality and location, and averaging say 11 cents per pound. This should be guaranteed to all their regular customers and to all parties holding cotton purchased of them, so long as the said cotton remained in their warehouses. The world should have notice that, whenever the cotton offering was not wanted by others, at or above the minimum fixed, it would be wanted by the association—that when once purchased, it would never be re-sold, until taken at cost, adding storage, insurance, interest on the investment, with a commission for purchasing, and another for selling. This accumulation of charges should induce the manufacturers to take their supplies, before the company would be required to take any; nor is it, indeed, likely that they would ever be purchasers to any large extent. Under such a system, the planter would not crowd the cotton market, as is now the case, and speculators at the minimum price would purchase freely, and hold with confidences."

We apprehend that this scheme of protection to the Cotton interests will be found impracticable. If attempted to be carried out, it would have the effect in the end of encouraging the production of Cotton in other countries, which cannot now compete with the United States, taking into consideration the chances of good and bad crops, and the fluctuations naturally arising out of supply and demand. It is as difficult to tinker with such an interest as the Cotton culture as it was a few years since with the currency. The above scheme is Utopian and visionary, and would result ultimately in the loss of all the money which might be invested in it.

N. Y. Express.

The name of the Post Office at Burnt Shop, Orange county, has been changed to Melville.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Gov. Johnston has not been defeated by so large a majority in Pennsylvania as his opponents had wished, and his own *quasi* friends had predicted. The National Whigs at the North, and all Whigs hereabouts, rejoice that he is defeated, and that he and his Lancaster platform have fallen together. The result will, it is believed, encourage the friends of Mr. Buchanan to give him the nomination for the next Presidency, at least on the part of Pennsylvania. After the Ohio and Pennsylvania election, the project of bringing forward General Scott as a non-committal candidate, must be considered as hopeless, and will probably be abandoned.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The twenty-fifth annual report of this Company shows that its aggregate earnings for the past year amount to $1,349,222 75, being an increase of $5,417 48 over the operations of the previous year. The nett earnings of the road have been $653,303 55, enabling the board to declare a dividend in stock of seven per cent., notwithstanding the increase of $531,209 added to the capital stock of the Company by the dividend of the preceding year.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

Messrs. Livingston & Co. deposited this morning at the Mint, for Drew, Robinson & Co., a lot of California Gold Dust, the largest as well as the finest in quality ever deposited at one time. The weight in ounces was 25,009 90-100, and its value is about $425,000.

An Arrival from Calcutta.—By our shipping list it will be perceived that the ship Grasmere, Capt. Vale, has arrived from Calcutta, with a full cargo of Gunny Bagging and Saltpetre for John Fraser & Co. This we believe is the first vessel that has ever arrived here from that port, and we trust that it is the commencement of a business that will be as profitable as it is honorable to the enterprise of those who have originated it.—*Charleston Merc.*

European Railways.—From the National Intelligencer's London Correspondence we obtain the following statement:

Belgium has 532 miles of railways, 353 of which have been constructed and worked by the State, the remainder by different private companies. The expense of constructing the whole has been £9,576,000, or £18,000 per mile. The annual expenses are 63 per cent. of the receipts, and the profits three and a half per cent. on the capital.

In France there are 1,818 miles of railway under traffic, 1,178 miles in progress, and 577 miles projected. The cost of construction per mile has been £26,832, and the whole expenditure requisite for the completion of the 3,573 miles is estimated at £95,870,736. The average annual nett profit on the capital employed does not exceed two and seven-tenths per cent.

We are obliged to take Germany as a whole, in considering this subject, and we find that at the close of 1850 there were in Germany 5,342 miles of railway in actual operation, 700 miles in progress, and 2,414 miles projected. The expense of construction of the 5,342 miles is estimated at £12,500 per mile. The working expenses are about fifty per cent. of the receipts, and the nett profits are nearly three per cent.

Russia has 851 miles in operation, and 500 in course of construction.

In Italy, no extensive system of railways has yet been executed.

Damages against a Rail Road Corporation.—In the Court of Common Pleas at New York on Saturday, a verdict of $3,000 was awarded against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, for injury done Mr. Hunt by a collision on that road, in which his step-daughter was killed.

Mr. Phillip Schuyler, of Pelham, Westchester county, has made a communication to the New York Institute which attracted no little interest among the agriculturists of the body. He exhibited to them samples of his crop of Indian corn for this season, half destroyed by a new species of fly which made its appearance on the ear shortly after it was topped. Mr. S. declares that two-thirds of the ears in his field are in this condition. This insect, which is about the size of the common house fly, resembles it much, and, clustering (forty or fifty) on the ear, strips the cob of grain half way down, as neatly as though it had been done by hand. They eat every atom of the grains "clean" as they go. The Institute design at once investigating the subject through a committee of the most scientific agriculturists in this vicinity.

Rev. John Little, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church, in Waverly Place, New York who has for some days been on trial before the Presbytery, for preaching heretical doctrines, has been found guilty of every specification alleged against him, but one, and was then acquitted, with a reprimand and a caution not to offend in like manner any more! The principle fault found with Mr. Little, by his accusers, was that he taught "that the providential existence of a civil government entitles it to a conscientious obedience."—St. Paul distinctly preached the same doctrine, in several of his epistles to the churches. Would the Presbytery arraign St. Paul for heresy?—*N. Y. Express.*

IS NOT THIS TOO TRUE?

The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom.—BRYANT.

A few friends will go and bury us: affection will rear a stone, and plant a few flowers over our grave; in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friend nor stranger will be concerned to ask which of the forgotten millions of the earth was buried there. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold, or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slightest interest to any living being.

It is a well-known fact that sweet things spoil the teeth—hence the early decay of ladies' teeth accounted for. Cause: the sweetness of their lips.

A friend at our elbow says that this is not the case, for it is notorious that those ladies that scold most are sure to lose their teeth first.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The papers contain details of the ... ican and Rio Grande news. ... vo of the 8th inst., says the ... Alvares is busily engaged ... the fortifications of Matamoras ... approach of Caravajal, and ... like as when General Taylor ... claring his intention to confine ... entering the country, except ... that have pronounced against ... ment.

From the City of Mexico.—... from Mexico to 27th Septem... rything about the government ... appears to be in lamentable con... it is nearly impossible to get ... quorum of departments, and ... stitutional number are present ... nothing but submit propositions ... squabble and fight. The ... duced to its lowest ebb, and ... of government almost annihilated.

EXCITING NEWS FROM ...

The Sierra Madre Revolutionists ... voyal marching on Mexico ... Ten Thousand Men!

NEW ORLEANS, ...

We are in receipt of late ... Northern Mexico, which are ... citing character.

On the 16th inst. Caravajal ... ten miles of Matamoras, with ... force, numbering, it is said, ... ten thousand men, including ... Texan rangers. It was said ... he would attack the city ... morning, the 17th inst.

Amongst the Rangers is ... who were discharged from ... States Army. The excitement ... ern Mexico is intense and ...

Singular Case of Hooping-Cough.—... child of Mrs. Dean, of New ... accidentally hung a day or ... mother, it appears, having ... the room, placed the child ... which it fell with its head ... high posts of a cradle, ... this manner it was strangled. ... mother returned the child ... less.

How to Cure a Cold.—... means of curing colds is ... effectual. Let whoever ... nothing whatever for ... cold will be gone, provided ... fined in bed, because by ... into the system by food, ... that surplus which causes ... breath, he soon carries off ... removing the cause. This ... more effectual if he adds ... drinking to protracted ... time a person has fasted ... he will experience a freedom ... a clearness of mind, in ... with that mental stupor and ... caused by colds. And ... is this method of breaking ... medicine!

Fatal Consequences of Boys' ...currence, which happened ... dies' seminary in New York ... in the Times of that city, ... another proof of the folly ... the thoughtless practice of ... frighten others. Two of ... in the institution were ... own room, conversing upon ... anatomy, in the course of ... them proceeded to relate ... she had formerly acquired ... ing-room. Just as the ... this point, the door of the ... and another of the inmates ... ry entered with slow and ... having a white sheet wrapped ... form, and her face powdered ... whiteness, her jet-black hair ... brows presenting a contrast ... startling lividness to her ... tenance. The lady who was ... experience, as already stated, ... mentally superior to any of ... and noted for her straightforward ... freedom from nervousness or ... sibility. So sudden, however, ... proach of the figure, just ... when her mind was least prepared ... thing associated with thoughts ... that upon beholding the ... fell senseless to the floor, ... scenes around her only to ... attendants that reason had ... sad tokens of the mental ... accounts no change was ... the distressing symptoms ... nate girl, and there is little ... to hope that reason will ... seat. This occurrence, ... duced much distress, both ... and in the families of these ... ties.

History of Bologna Sausages.—... eign correspondent of the ... gencer, who had visited Bologna, ... says: "Bologna being chiefly ... through its sausages, I took ... post myself up on the ... as a branch of the fine arts; ... but all I could find on the ... that there once existed in Bologna ... liar race of dogs called Bolognese, ... were fed and cherished with ... some time in the middle ages, ... period they have gradually ... The sausages, however, are ...

Husk Beds.—No one who ... them, knows the value of ... Straw beds and mattresses ... be done away with if husk ... tried. They are not only ... than mattrasses, but are ... The first cost is but trifling ... husks nice, they may be ... manner of splitting straw. ... The finer they are split the ... the bed, although they will ... last as long as when they are ... Three barrels full, well shook, ... a good sized tick, that is, ... been split. The bed will also ... the husks do not become matted ... feathers, and they are more ... healthy to sleep on. Feather ... to be done away with, especially ... weather. For spring, summer ... husk beds ought to be used, ... doubtedly will be the case when ... once brought into use. ... ter time to procure husks ... corn is being harvested, and ... will be much nicer and cleaner ... is cut up at the bottom and ... They do not become so dry ... beaten. It is calculated that ... bed will last from twenty ... years.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Hermann*, at New York, with London dates to October 8th, and Liverpool to the 7th.

Cotton in Liverpool on the 7th was firm—for lower grades of American. In other qualities there was no change.

A number of deaths have recently occurred among the English nobility, including the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Bolingbroke, Lord Stafford, and others.

The Gazette of Spain publishes several royal ordinances containing improvements and reforms to be introduced into the administration of Cuba.

The Queen of Spain has conferred a pension of two thousand reals on the widow of Gen. Evina, on account of the gallant services of her husband.

Business matters in England were improving. The influx of bullion into the bank was beginning to be felt in the money market. Railway shares had advanced considerably.

The great event and topic of conversation when the Hermann sailed was the expected arrival of Kossuth at Southampton, which was expected to take place about the 12th of October, he having sailed from Marseilles on the 1st.

Kossuth, before leaving Marseilles, published an address to the Democrats of France, in which he mentions the refusal of the French Government to allow him to pass through France. The "*Peuple*" newspaper at Marseilles was seized for some remarks made on the subject. The liberal portion of the Paris press compare the action of the city of London with that of the French Government, and warn it against persecution to which the press has been subjected. They speak in just terms of reprobation of the conduct of the Gov't. Kossuth, after remaining a short time in Southampton, will proceed to London, and about a fortnight leave for America.

The Great Exhibition.—The closing of the Industrial Exhibition had created great interest and excitement. Monday, the last, the enormous number of 107,815 persons visited the building, and £5175 6s. were taken at the doors. On the following day the numbers were 109,915.—Notwithstanding this immense throng, every thing went off with perfect order and no accident occurred.

LATER.—The Niagara has arrived with dates to the 10th. Cotton continued steady, without change of price and with a fair business. Middling Uplands 4¾d. No other news.

A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that a "communication was recently addressed to our government by Lord Palmerston, relative to the expeditions alleged to have been fitted out in ports of the United States against Cuba, in violation of the spirit of treaty stipulations. This communication was answered by Mr. Crittenden, the present Secretary of State, in a paper marked for its dignity and high American tone, treating in very plain terms that England had better attend to the administration of her own affairs."

The Journal's correspondent is usually well informed, otherwise we should much doubt the correctness of this statement—of the former part of it we mean, seeing that England had nothing to do with the matter. It must be admitted that Lord Palmerston is rather fond of meddling with the business of other people, but we can scarcely suppose that he would volunteer, even in friendly tone, advice to the U. S. Government under such circumstances. Of course such interference would receive its merited rebuke at Washington.

N. Y. Commercial.

Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, died at Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. In 1811, when the Theological Seminary at Princeton was first established, he was elected a Professor, and continued in office to the hour of his death.

Mississippi.—The Secessionists, as our readers are aware, were completely routed at the late election in Mississippi for members of the State Convention. The Vicksburg Whig says all the returns are now in, and it is ascertained that the Union men have elected eighty-three members and the Secessionists seventeen. This is a majority enough to settle the matter.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There has been so much excitement lately, in regard to the great question now agitating the North and South, viz: slavery; and the late riots in Christiana and Syracuse have deepened the feelings of dislike which we have always had to those pretended philanthropists—the abolitionists—that the time has now come to purge them from our midst, for they are now among us. I do not allude to those public preachers of their villainous doctrines, Crooks and McBride, and their clan; but those I mean act on a far deeper plan, and in an humbler capacity—those who by their counsel and countenance encourage any poor deluded slave not to return to their masters, and secretly feed and clothe them in their disobedience.

I am not going to write a lecture on slavery, but merely to mention an incident that happened under my own observation, and gave rise to the above reflections.

Two negro men, belonging to J. Buchanan, late of this county, now a resident of the State of Mississippi, having ran away, and I, his agent, despairing of ever getting them, applied to Mr. Bryan, of Moore county, for the assistance of his dogs, four powerful bloodhounds; and on Thursday last commenced our search. The negroes were captured after a hard run of several miles, and resisted to the last moment. One of them was armed with a gun, loaded with 24 buck-shot, which he snapped twice at Mr. Bryan, fortunately without doing any injury. They both confessed that they had been supported by white people, and also supplied with arms, wherewith to defend themselves.

The names of the parties are known, and although withheld for the present, yet they may be assured the punishment they are deserving of will shortly fall on their guilty heads. Great praise is due to Mr. Bryan for his assistance in thus ridding the neighborhood of two dangerous foes. He has taken great pains in the training of his dogs, and it would be well for those who have negroes lying out to adopt the same course that I have, and thus save the vast quantity of crime perpetrated by them.

R. F. MURPHY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President of the United States has been constrained to issue another proclamation against armed expeditions from this country into a country with which we are at peace. It will be found in this paper.

Its immediate cause was the receipt of authentic information at the War Department, that a company of Texan Rangers had been organized and had marched into Mexico, and that enlistments of others were going on. The government will do all it can to preserve the public faith against these piratical outrages.

The latest accounts state that these Rangers, commanded by Capt. Ford, had joined Carvajal, as had many deserters from Fort Ringgold, and the Indian chief Wildcat.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—We have complete returns from two districts—the Richmond and Norfolk. In the former Mr. Botts is badly beaten by Caskie, Locofoco, who thus succeeds Mr. Seddon, of the same party. In the latter, Gen. Millson is re-elected by a large majority. A despatch to the New York Commercial gives returns from three counties, in Bedinger's district, in which Faulkner, Whig, beats Bedinger, Disunion Loco, nearly 800 votes. The returns from the other districts are so incomplete, that we can form no opinion as to the result. The new Constitution, as far as heard from, receives but little opposition.

In the last Congress, Virginia was represented by 2 Whigs and 13 Democrats.

P. S.—Faulkner, Whig, is elected. Whig gain. Ten Locos and two Whigs elected, so far.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We learn that two counterfeit $50 Notes on the Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina were seen in this town last week. They are counterfeits of an older plate than that now used by the Bank, and are both admirably done, so far as the engraving, paper, &c. are concerned. One of the notes, signed *Dun. Cameron, Pres't.*, is well calculated to deceive, requiring care to detect the counterfeit. The other, signed *G. W. Mordecai, Pres't*, is filled up badly, the signatures coarsely executed, and the imposture palpable to any eye. This Branch has not issued any bill of $50 of the old plate signed by Mr. Mordecai.

TRADE OF THE CAPE FEAR.—The Wilmington Journal, (in an article which we do not copy because we know nothing of its allegations of jealousy, rivalry, &c. by the central interest of the State,) says,—

"We will venture two assertions, and we beg that our words may be noted. *We cannot grasp the western trade through Raleigh—we can through the rallies of the Cape Fear and Yadkin.*"

"There is hardly a pound of produce in the West or Southwest which we could hope for by the Central Road but can be brought quicker and cheaper by the Cape Fear and Deep River, and their various connections, and the Manchester Road and its connections with Cheraw and the cotton counties of this State."

CHERAW AND ANSON PLANK ROAD.—Persons desirous to contract for work of this kind are referred to the advertisement of Dr. Powe, President of the Company. A copy of the Report and Estimates of the Engineer, D. G. McDuffie, may be seen at this office.

The Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Blocker's, in Cumberland county, S. R. Hawley, Esq. Postmaster. Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, Jos. M. Foy, Postmaster.

TRUTH PLAINLY STATED.—The following, from the N. Y. Day Book, contains truths that every Northern man should lay to heart. Alluding to the assertions of the free soil papers, that because the Southern Elections have nearly all gone Union, the Union never was in danger, the Editor says:

"We can tell these 'wiseacres' that if they will step into our office and read over our Southern exchanges for one week, they will learn that it has been by the utmost exertions of the Union papers and the Union politicians South that the Southern States have been prevented from declaring for dissolution or secession. These Southern papers have used the arguments, the sayings and doings of the Union men at the North with the most marked effect and success in persuading the Southern people to cast their votes for the Union.

"We do not hesitate to say, and we say it with a full conviction and a thorough knowledge of these efforts and events, that had the Union men in the North remained inactive—had they done nothing, proposed nothing, but sat quietly down, last fall, as in former years, and let Sewardism and Higherlawism have their sway, every State South of Washington would have gone for secession."

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—The Milton Chronicle mentions the successful performance of the operation of Lithotomy, or extracting stone from the bladder, by Drs. Jourdan and Williamson, of Roxborough, N. C. And the Hillsborough Recorder says that the same operation has been four times successfully performed by Dr. Strudwick of Hillsborough, who has also been successful in restoring sight to the blind by operations for Cataract.

Mr. Cobb's majority for Governor of Georgia is 18,660. A noble Union victory,—and, as admitted by the leading Locofoco papers of Georgia, a like victory of President FILLMORE.

THE SYRACUSE OUTRAGE.—We publish on the preceding page an interesting account of the examination of those charged with participation in the riot at Syracuse. The examination was attended by Gov. Seward, who signed the bail bonds of all those held for trial. After detailing the preparation and signing of the bonds for the whites, the Syracuse Journal, an abolition paper, says:

A similar bond was executed for the three colored men, in the sum of $500 each—Gov. Seward signing all three of the bonds. As he signed the second one, he remarked to the friends about him that he did not suppose such an act could be regarded as a recognition of the moral obligation of the Fugitive Slave Law. And turning to the District Attorney, playfully inquired whether signing such a bond would come under the head of constructive "treason."

This over, Gov. Seward invited thirty-eight Syracuse Ladies, and the Gentlemen from that city, to his house, which invitation was cordially accepted. The whole party repaired to the Governor's mansion, and there enjoyed a half hour, which passed in friendly chat, and introductions to the Honorable Senator—a man admired and beloved by the Fair, because of his bold and unyielding advocacy of Liberty.

The Party then, in fine spirits, left for the Cars;—And thus ended the First Examination of Syracuseans, for giving to a Man his "inalienable Rights."

The "Ladies" however, it appears did not let the matter end here. For entering the cars, and finding there a gentleman, who by virtue of his office was prominently employed in the prosecution, these Ladies got up and signed a request that the gentleman would seek another car in which to ride! His presence was polluting! Not content with this awful exhibition of their resentment, they formally resolved to collect 30 pieces of silver and present them to the gentleman as the price of his services. They were more prudent however, in the disbursement of their funds than of their abuse, taking care to provide that the 30 pieces of silver should be 3 *cent pieces*.

These ladies, says the N. Y. Express, were of the party whom a Senator in Congress from this State, Gov. Seward, invited to his house, countenanced, and whose whole course he has thus endorsed. Ladies, they are said to be, but ladies never insult officers of the law, sworn to do a duty they cannot evade or avoid without perjury.

VERMONT.—The Message of Gov. Williams to the Legislature, contains a harsh denunciation of those who, in other States, have condemned the nullifying law of the last Legislature of that State. We have not seen the whole message, but the portion quoted by the Washington Union is apparently defensive of that law.

Subsequently, resolutions were introduced into the House asserting the correctness of the views hitherto expressed by the Vermont Legislature on the subject of slavery, and refusing to assist in any way the extension of the slaveholding power. They also urge on Congress the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and maintain that the writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury could not be denied. They also propose to instruct their Senators and Representatives to act according to the spirit of these resolves. After some little debate, *the resolutions were laid on the table.*

The Union Safety Committee (appointed by the great meeting at Castle Garden last year,) has published an Address, stating the results of their efforts in favor of the Union, and of those measures by which, only, can that Union be preserved, viz: the Compromise acts of the last Congress. The N. Y. Commercial says, of it,—

"We most entirely sympathise in the good news with which the address abounds. It is pleasant to learn, from such a source as the Union safety committee, that the love of the Union spreads and increases; that Southern citizens, some of whom in their excitement had supposed that every lover of freedom was necessarily an abolitionist, have been convinced "that their rights and interests will be respected and upheld; that there are men at the North who abjure alike the pernicious doctrines of abolition and secession, who acknowledge their obligations to each other as parties to a common bond of Union, and who will fulfill these obligations by complying with the injunctions of the constitution, and obeying the laws of the land." If the committee have done nothing more than impress these well known facts upon the minds of those oblivious of them, they have yet accomplished a work upon which they are abundantly justified in congratulating their fellow citizens.

"Nor is this all. We learn from the committee that "there is ground for confident belief, that the great body of our people are satisfied with the compromise, and will abide by it as a final settlement."—We have often asserted this, and it has been denied. The committee has our cordial acknowledgment for this corroborative testimony."

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—We are sorry to see that some of the New York papers discredit the reality of this invention, and give very strong reasons why it is believed that the affair is a humbug.

Accounts from the Pacific show that terrible disasters had befallen the American whale ships in that region. Eight of them were totally lost, and sixty more were crippled, by ice and storms. Many lives were lost. The insurance offices in this country are heavy losers, and the price of oil and whalebone has risen.

FROM HAVANA.—Accounts to the 19th inst. represent the people of Havana as expecting a war between Spain and the United States, and making preparations for it.

The Captain General has pardoned another of the American prisoners. Mr. Thrasher, Editor of a paper at Havana, connected with the revolutionists, has been arrested and committed to prison.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—The Journal of last Wednesday, offers some curious excuses for the conduct of its Free Soil allies, to which a reply is unnecessary, as we have forced it to admit the truth of all the charges preferred by us.

The Journal does not seem to like being called an "unscrupulous" paper. Perhaps it will like the proof still less. Here it is. We publish below, an article from the Observer of the 21st inst., and parallel to it, the Journal's comments thereon:

Gov. Johnston.—The Journal charges us with 'repudiating' our 'systematic defence' of Gov. Johnston and the Pennsylvania Whigs. The Journal is entirely mistaken. It knows very well that we have not 'repudiated' our defence.—for that defence is a creation of the Journal's imagination. We have never defended Gov. Johnston's truckling to abolitionism. We have merely proved that his opponents, the Journal included, are more closely allied with the abolitionists than he.

The Observer indignantly denies that it has repudiated the defence of Johnston.—Good!—stick by your friends in adversity.

The amount of the Journal's boasted love for the truth may be estimated by a comparison of the two paragraphs quoted. A more unblushing falsehood than is contained in the few lines taken from that paper, we never saw.

"It is also certain that the [Locofoco] State convention at Syracuse, had already passed resolutions approving the Compromise and deprecating agitation; in fact covering the whole ground proposed to be covered by Mr. Wheeler's resolutions."

Wilmington Journal.

If this is "certain" the Journal can of course show it, by publishing, side by side, the resolutions of the Syracuse Convention, and the resolution of Mr. Wheeler, which was rejected in Tammany Hall.

We deny that the facts are as the Journal states them. We deny that the Syracuse Convention adopted any resolution at all like Wheeler's. The Editor of the Journal is altogether too well informed not to *know* that the Syracuse Convention *refused* to adopt a resolution like that of Wheeler's, and that it has been the boast of the abolition locofoco papers in New York, such as the Evening Post, that the Convention did so refuse to adopt any such resolution

The President of the United States has appointed Hon. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, to succeed Mr. Owen as Consul at Havana, and that gentleman has accepted the appointment. Judge Sharkey was President of the first Nashville Convention, and, opposing secession, refused to act with the second Convention.

Mr. Owen, late Consul at Havana, and his family, arrived at Charleston on Wednesday last.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.

Fugitive Slave Arrested.—This morning before U. S. Commissioner Ingraham, Henry Poque, an alleged fugitive slave of Noble Pennington, of Cecil county, Md., who was arrested at 7 o'clock this morning, had a hearing, and was remanded to his master, and is now on his way to Baltimore.

DEATH OF DR. P. HENDERSON.

This community was painfully shocked on Tuesday last, by the announcement of the death of Doct. PLEASANT HENDERSON. Seldom, indeed, has it been called upon, so suddenly and unexpectedly, to mourn the death of a fellow-citizen. But how much greater is the affliction when Death *selects* his victim, and aims a blow at a large community. The public has sustained an irreparable loss in this instance; and the Profession a member of the rarest ability and skill. When shall we have his like again as a physician and amiable gentleman!—*Salisbury Watchman.*

It seems to be understood that Mr. Toombs will be elected as United States Senator from Georgia, in the place of Mr. Berrien, whose term expires in March, 1853. The election will probably be made at the first session.

Gen. Foote's Resignation.—The Vicksburg papers state that General Foote's resignation of his seat in the Senate, is to take effect from the 8th of January next.

Col. Mountford, late of the U. S. Army, a highly distinguished officer in the war of 1812 and the Florida war, who was three times brevetted, died suddenly at the Winthrop House, Boston, Thursday evening.

John Van Buren is addressing "the Democracy" of St. Lawrence. He regards the Syracuse Platform and the Syracuse nominees as a triumph of Free Soilers, as does the Post here, and the party generally all over the State. Nevertheless, the Union at Washington and the National Democrat cry out loudly that everything, men and principles, are all the other way.

New York Express.

TOBACCO.

PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.

J. & T. WADDILL.

October 25, 1851. 34-tf

MUSIC.

A NEW supply of MUSIC, for the Piano Forte. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 27, 1851.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

The Board of Directors, at their meeting on Saturday last, instructed their Engineer to continue the line of Survey from the terminus of the first section, at McPhail's, to Leachville in Johnston county. As soon as the Engineer can complete the Survey and make the necessary estimates, that portion of the Road from the Cumberland county line to Leachville will be placed under contract, giving the subscribers to stock in Johnston the preference at the Engineer's prices. We believe the subscribers in Johnston are pledged to take that part of the Road to be surveyed in their county, at the estimates, and proceed in its construction forthwith.—*Com.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace; and whereas there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned in or may be seduced to take part in the same; and whereas such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the U. States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprises, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

J. J. CRITTENDEN, *Acting Secretary of State.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Capt. WM. B. WINES, to Miss CATHARINE COLLINS, all of Wilmington. Also, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Thos. Murphy, Mr. JAS. H. RYAN, to Miss MARGARET T. DOGAN.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of Dr. Ira Davis, by the Rev. John B. Gaylord, BYRON D. FORD, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss SOPHRONIA E. DAVIS, of Duplin.

DIED,

At Beaver Creek, in this county, on the 25th inst., Mr. ANGUS D. McDONALD, aged 42 years.

In Russel county, Ala., on the 24th ultimo, ENOS TART, in the 34th year of his age, formerly of Marion District, South Carolina.

In Wilmington, on the 14th instant, Mr. DAVID PARKER, aged about 48 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 28.

Brandy, p'ch,	50	a 55	Lard,	12	a 13
Ditto, apple,	50	a 52	Leather, sole,	20	a 23
Beeswax,	22	a 23	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	13½	a 14	Molasses,	26	a 27
Bagging,	12½	a 18	Nails, cut,	4	a 4½
Cotton,	6¾	a 7¼	Oats,	45	o 50
Corn,	80	a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90	
Coffee,	10	a 11	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½		Sugar, brown,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	5	a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 40	a 1 45
Feathers,	32	a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35	a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05	a 1 15	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	4		Tallow,	8	a 10
Ditto, dry,	9	a 11	Wheat,	85	a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,		a 50
Do. English,	3	a 4	Wool,		a 20
Indigo,	1	a 1¼	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	none				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—This article has given way, and we reduce our quotations.

COTTON.—Very little change—if any, firmer.

CORN.—Somewhat unsettled, but rather below quotations.

SACK SALT.—A slight advance is now asked for this article.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce: hams 16, middlings 14. Corn 65 to 70. Flour—Northern 4 75 to 7 50, Baltimore 5 00 to 5 25 N. C. Lard 12¼ to 14. Lumber—Flooring Boards 12 00 to 12 50, Wide 7 50, Scantling 8 00. Timber—Prime Mill 6 00 to 8 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10, Hard 1 20 to 1 30. Spirits 30.

13,000 bales of cotton were received at New Orleans on the 20th, being the largest quantity received there on any one day this season.—Sales of middling fair at 6¾ to 7. On the 23d prices were a little easier, say 6¾ to 7.

At New York, a moderate demand for cotton, at 7 to 9¼. Low to good middling 8¼ to 8¾. Rio Coffee 8¼ to 8¾. Flour 3 43 to 4 25.

At Charleston, cotton firm at 6 to 8½.

Total receipts of cotton 198,396 bales, against 158,098 last year. Increase 40,298.

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

Carolinian copy.

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34 tf

Mrs. BEVIL has opened that large and convenient house, near the foot of Haymount, on Hay street, known as the Farmers' and Planters' Hotel, where she would be glad to accommodate gentlemen with Board by the week or month.

Families can be supplied with pleasant rooms.

She is also prepared to accommodate Travellers and their horses. Her Stables are attended to by one well acquainted with the management of horses.

Those who are so kind as to patronize her, shall find that her greatest care will be to please.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS;

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Blacksmiths', Coopers', and Carpenters' Tools; Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, &c.; Hollow-ware; Heavy goods for Negroes, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold at wholesale or retail, to suit customers. We say nothing about how the above Goods were bought, or how they will be sold, but we do say come and see, at the Huske buildings, Green Street.

P. TAYLOR.

Oct. 28. Carolinian 2m 34-2m

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25.—Steamer Clatham, with boats Express and Telegraph with goods for N Kendall, C W Andrews, Hauser & Wilson, E W Willkings, A W Steel, Gilmer & Glenn, J R & J Sloan, W J McConnel, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, King & Hege, D Murphy, Summerell & Powe, Eccles & Griffin, H L Myrover, J W Farish, J T Council & Cain, Lash & Moore, C F Faucet, J & B G Worth, W M Moore, M Reid & Co, N Boyden, G M Bingham, J F Chambers, G Brandt, W T Horne, Jenkins & Roberts, Boger & Maxwell, F L Gorrell, W S Pemberton, Crowell & Hix, N Gibson, Waggoner & Thomason, J Stafford, C Banks, L F Carr, Earnhardt & Moss, Wall & McDonald, Z F Prather, J D Williams, E Belo, A A McKethan, C W Williams, A H Dewar A Graham, S Hobson, J Ingold, Herne & Wilson, Rev T P Dunn, B C Douthel, W A Lash, Enniss Shemwell & Co, W J Parker, Dr T D Hogg, J A Craven, T B Tyson, E Fuller, J Caldwell & Son, J W Scott, Shelly & Field, Anderson & Ijams, Holmes, Culp & Co, J A Worth, J R & S Gilmer, H Branson & Son, C S Johnson, M B Dozier, Weatherly & Dick, R R Golding, Bailey & Howell, E C Hall, Sellars & Son, J H Parks, D & W McLaurin, G F Wilson, E Hearne, C H Mason, J Hiatt, J Cowles, Boger & Reese, D & J McRae, Rankin & McLean, C H Wiley, G W Harriss, Bowman & Donald, W R Love, A C Freeman, W S Buchanan, U Schemerhorn, J B Troy, J Love, R G Lindley, L Bitzell & Bro, J Hargrove, R T Long, J Dove, and others.

Oct. 27.—Henrietta Co's Lighters Henry Clay, and Averasborough, with goods for S C Swaine, J H & J Martine, N K McDuffie, N King, Cook & Johnson, Beaver Creek Co, Leete & Johnson, Weams & Oglesby, W W Cole, N McLean, J H Parks, Cole & Dalton, Jones & Nicholson, Jones & Deming, J Sandy, H Branson & Son, Brown, Fraley & Co, G Deming, L B Walker, Scott & McAdoo, W S Mallett, W S Latta, J R King, S W Tillinghast & Co, T Linebach, P Taylor, T C Blake, G Brower, D McNeill, J Kyle, F Fries, E J Hale & Son, W R Holt, J A Dove, A Ellis, A A McKethan, J & F Garrett, S T Hawley & Son, Lucas & Fry, B & B W Robinson, J H Hawley, Rockfish Co, Somerille, Powe & Co, A Gainey, Boner & Crist, G H Lee, Headen & Horne, J A & A Baldwin, J G Lash.

The River continues very low.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

October 24.—Schrs. Agnes Lord and Dolphin from Boston, Susan Canon from Baltimore, A. J. DeRosset, Memento, and Mary Howard from N. York, Fidelia from Philadelphia. 25.—Schr. Harriet Hallock from New York.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the new Brick Store, two doors west of the Cape Fear Bank, where they are receiving their Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope, Fish, of different kinds.

In fact, every thing usually called for in the mercantile line, to which they invite an examination. LEETE & JOHNSON.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34-tf

Carolinian copy.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and offers for sale, a well selected stock of

Groceries,

Lemon, Soda, Butter, and Water Crackers,
Pilot Bread,
Pickles and Preserves,
Nuts, Raisins and Prunes,
Tobacco and Cigars,

On the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

CHS. BANKS,
No. 3 Green st.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

STOVES! STOVES!!

SUITABLE for Churches, Parlors, Factories, and Stores. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

RAISINS AND FIGS,

NEW CROP RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
Fresh Figs.
Pickles and Prunes.
Soft shell Almonds.
Filberts. Walnuts.
Brazil Nuts.
Cocoa. Chocolate.
Preserved Ginger.
Goshen Butter, in 12lb. kegs.
Smoked Beef and Tongues.

Just received and for sale by

CHAS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-1m

HEAD QUARTERS,
CARTHAGE, Oct. 7, 1851.

SIR: A vacancy having occurred in the Office of Major General of the 2d Division of N. C. Militia by the resignation of Maj. Gen. James J. McKay, you are hereby commanded to call together the Commissioned Officers of your Regiment at your usual place of Regimental muster, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, and proceed by ballot to elect some person to the Office of Major General of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, and transmit to me a fair statement of the votes so polled, within ten days after said election.

W. D. DOWD,
Brig. Gen'l 4th Brigade N. C. Militia.

To Lt. Col. E. FULLER,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 24, 1851.

IN PURSUANCE of the above order, the Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday the 15th November next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Gen. James J. McKay.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Lt. Col. 33d Reg't N. C. Militia.
34-*tE

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me, either by note or account, will please call at the Store of Lawrence & Troy and settle, as I am closing my former business, and wish a quick settlement. JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 23, 1851. 33-4w

☞ *To Advertisers.*—Many advertisements are handed in at this office, on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, after the forms are made up, and part of the papers printed off. This often happens in cases where the advertisement was actually written during the preceding week, but still oftener where it might as well have been so written. It subjects us to much inconvenience to take out matter from the form to put such advertisements in, though our desire to oblige induces us to encounter that inconvenience. It may not be considered, however, by the advertiser, that if he waits until after the paper has gone to press, his advertisement necessarily fails to meet the eyes of a considerable number of our readers.

Proposals for Plank Road Contracts.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, President of the Cheraw and Anson Plank Road Company, for contracts for the clearing, grading and planking said road, and for the necessary lumber and timber, to be delivered on the road.

The contracts will be let out, in sections of a mile or more each, or for the whole road.

Persons wishing further information on the subject, can obtain the same by applying to the President for a copy of the Engineer's Report.

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of November next. Address, (post-paid,)

THOS. E. POWE, Pres't.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 30, 1851. 34-tt

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing 225 acres, situated on Lumber River, about six miles North of Floral College, in the county of Robeson.

The location is a desirable one for health, and is convenient to good Male and Female Schools.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A good MULE, well broke for service. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to me on the premises.

NEILL D. CURRIE.

Oct. 24, 1851. 34*tf

Major General Election.

COL. J. G. McDUGALD, of Bladen county, is a candidate for the office of Major General in this Division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General James J. McKay. [33-tE

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

LAWRENCE & TROY

ARE now receiving, and expect to receive soon, a large and well selected STOCK, consisting of

Groceries and Provisions,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glassware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, Castings, &c. &c.

We have now in Store, just received,

Mackerel, Cheese, Goshen Butter, Canvassed Hams, Smoked Beef, Sole Leather, Brooms, Buckets, &c. &c.

These Goods have been purchased for CASH, and we are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

Just Received, on Consignment,

200 kegs Blasting and Gun

POWDER, and for sale low.

R. M. ORRELL.

Oct. 23, 1851. 33tf

H. Branson & Son

OFFER FOR SALE,

1 HHD. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
2 hhds. New Orleans ditto,
20 bbls. Refined ditto,
5 " Granulated ditto,
30 bags green Rio Coffee,
5 " Gov't Java ditto,
75 kegs Nails, 3d. to 6 inch Spikes,
1 dozen English cross-cut Saws,
5 casks Cheese,
20 boxes ditto,
10 boxes fine Chewing Tobacco,
Extra Wool Hats, Negro Shoes & Blankets.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

Carolinian copy.

A DUTY OFTEN NEGLECTED.

Many families are already in the habit of keeping a vermifuge on hand, and when any of the usual disturbances occur among children, of giving it to them. The result is, that the effect is not only astonishing, but often incredible, in causing the expulsion of worms, whilst, at other times, few or none are discharged. No vermifuge, perhaps, ever before introduced, has done so much good, or been so highly spoken of by those who have used it, as that prepared by Dr. Little. Another peculiarity of this medicine is, that it never fails to improve quickly all feeble and drooping children, whether they have worms or not.

To give calomel, pink root, &c. is to be behind the age of improvement, when a remedy like Little's Vermifuge is to be had; which is not surpassed, if equalled, by anything; besides, requiring nothing afterwards.

VERMIFUGE FOR PLANTATION USE.

The Proprietor has put it up in Dollar bottles, which are one-third cheaper, and also in vials which are about double the size of Fahnestock's, and at the same price. Whose is best? Read the proof at home:

Talbot County.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: I have prescribed your Vermifuge in several cases, and feel no hesitancy in pronouncing it superior to Fahnestock's, Perry's "Dead Shot," or any other I have ever used.

(Signed) JOHN S. SEARCY, M. D.

Dr. Little—Sir: I have used Fahnestock's and Comstock's Vermifuge, as well as your preparation, in my family. I have found yours much superior to either of them in the several cases I have given it. In fact, it fully answers the purpose without anything else; besides, it is not unpleasant for children to take.

(Signed) JAMES S. SANDERS.

Talbotton, May 1850.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: I cheerfully state, that I have used in my family your Vermifuge in several cases with entire satisfaction; in fact have never known it equalled. I have given Fahnestock's, Perry's "Dead Shot," and Dr. Jayne's, but with no such results as yours; besides, you furnish nearly double as much for the same price.

(Signed) ORREN D. COX.

Macon county, Ala., April 1850.

The following order, among many, has been received:

Fort Gaines, March 14, 1849.

Dr. W. G. Little—Dear Sir: We will thank you to send us, by the first opportunity, twelve dozen of your Vermifuge, and four dozen Anodyne Cough Drops. We are entirely out of the Vermifuge, and our customers say they cannot do without them. Respectfully,

DILL & ALEXANDER.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

FALL, 1851.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a complete Stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found an extensive lot of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, viz: Plain, watered and fig'd Silks; Needle-worked Cashmeres; Brocade and watered Poplins; Chameleon Louisianas; Chene Reps; Plaid Lustres; rich Saxony De-Lains; plain, watered and figured Silk warp Alpacas; Second Mourning Poplins; black Bombazines; a few superior Evening Dresses; pink, blue, white and straw colored Tarltans, &c.

Plain and watered Mantillas; Bay State, plaid and embroidered Thibet and Cashmere Shawls; drab and black Cashmere ditto.

EMBROIDERIES.—French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; worked Cuffs; a beautiful lot Bertha Lace Capes; Under-sleeves and Chemisettes; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Hemstitched and Needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black, blue and white Lace Veils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Black, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fig'd Satin Vestings; Valencia and Cashmere ditto; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Worsted Serges; plaid Linseys; red, blue and white Flannels; French and Silk warp ditto; brown and bleached Canton ditto; Druggets; Osnaburgs; French and English Prints; Irish Linens; Toweling; Table Diapers; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of a very superior quality; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Lamb's Wool and Merino ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cashmere Gloves, &c. &c.

A large lot of Bonnets; Moleskin and Angola Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps; Hat and Belt Ribbons.

☞ A superior lot of Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters and other styles of Shoes; Travelling Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c.

The above Goods were selected more particularly for the RETAIL TRADE, and will be sold on very accommodating terms.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Laius; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARD WARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of

Boots and Shoes,

Consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the LATEST FASHIONS, and embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', and Children's wear; with a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Kip and Coarse BROGANS.

A superior article of Gentlemen's and Ladies' India-rubber Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Window Shades; Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; Sole Leather, Lasts, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, are requested to examine our Stock. We are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 30, 1851. 26-6w

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

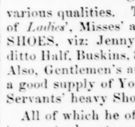
THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—



Boots and Shoes,

of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received and are now receiving our usual Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of nearly every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The above Stock we would invite our customers, friends, and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods to suit the times.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1851. 25tf

H. BRANSON & SON

OFFER for sale, 150 doz. Knives and Forks, from 50 cts. to $15 00 set; 100 do. Pocket Knives, all qualities. Rim, Stock and Pad Locks, Wrought and Cast Butts, Screws, Hinges, Mill and Hand Saws, Drawing Knives, Steelyards, Sad Irons, Cast and German Socket Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Squares, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Shovels and Tongs, Long-handle Shovels and Spades, Cross Cut Saws, Trace and Breast Chains; and shall have in a few days a full assortment of Planes. Call and examine.

Oct. 14. 30-tf

TEA.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a supply of

Green and Black Teas,

Of very superior quality, consisting of

Very fine "Hyson."
Do do "Imperial."
Do do "Young Hyson."
Do do "Oolong."

These Teas were selected by a good judge, and are recommended as "first rate."

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 14, 1851. 31tf

MANTUA-MAKING & MILLINERY.

MRS. WALTON has just returned from the North with a new and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin and velvet Bonnets, of various prices; Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers; Head Dresses and Caps; Straw Bonnets of different quality and price; Inside Capes; Collars and Undersleeves; very best quality of Kid Gloves; Fillet Inserting, long and short; a new and elegant style of Dress Trimmings, of the most fashionable kind, and a few handsome Dress Patterns; watered and plain silk Mantillas; velvet Mantillas and Cloaks; a new style of Bonnet Linings and Trimmings, of all colors; and a handsome assortment of Flowers and Head Dresses

☞ Dresses made in the latest style; likewise Mantillas and Cloaks.

Oct. 14, 1851. 30-3m

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

Watches and Jewelry,

At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Buttonhole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

A. C. SMITH, Daguerrean Artist, having been instructed in one of the largest and best Establishments in New York, and by one of the best Artists in New York or any where else, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and persons living near, that he has a Room in the Fayetteville Hotel fitted up for taking Daguerreotypes, and would be very much pleased to wait on those who may wish to have their Likenesses taken. He has the best materials that can be bought any where without any exception. He intends stopping here only a few weeks.

Call soon, if you wish a correct and good Likeness. He feels that he can satisfy those who may give him a call, if a correct and good Likeness will do it. Time of taking, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Dark or black dresses best for taking: white will not answer well.

Prices from Two to Ten Dollars.

☞ Children one year old and upwards taken, if they can be kept still 15 or 20 seconds. Time for taking Children, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

☞ Instructions given in the Art.

☞ Persons taken in groups if they wish it. Daguerreotypes and Miniature Paintings copied for those who may wish it.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,
It would from many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.—*Burns.*

But come when you will,
A perfect likeness you'll have,
If you only sit still.

Lovers are of all others the best subjects for sitting, though the most difficult to please.

Secure the shadow
Ere the substance fade.—*Shakspeare.*

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

TO WINE MAKERS.

WE have a few barrels of fine old Apple Brandy for sale; such as those who want to make good wine should get.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 16, 1851. 22-tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnaburgs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—The Fare is FIVE DOLLARS—same as before. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf

Line of four-horse Post Coaches, from Fayetteville to Warsaw,—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large English Norfolk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, received today and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 4. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-y

BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

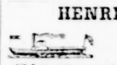
NOTICE.

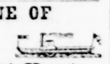
STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF





Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to

D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,

June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

Administrator's Notice.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 22, 1851.

THE Subscriber having, on the second day of September Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, 1851, taken Letters of Administration according to Law on the Estate of Dr. Hiram Robinson, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Administrator.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on the 15th day of October next, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, a man by the name of BILL, well known as a boat hand, belonging to the above Estate.

24-6w] BENJ'N ROBINSON, Adm'r.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of plain, fine and superfine QUARTO BIBLES, at wholesale and retail. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 1, 1851.

Carriages and Buggies.

THIRTY-EIGHT Carriages and Buggies now finished, and on hand—eighteen of which are Buggies. All at low prices, according to finish.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

BLANK BOOKS,

A LARGE assortment of every description, embracing Medium, Demi, and Cap Records, Ledgers, Journals and Day Books; Half bound Cap and Quarto Blanks of every variety: Memorandum Books of all kinds, just received.

Oct. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

ROSE WOOD WRITING DESKS;

ROSE Wood Work Boxes; Papier-Mache Albums, Port Folios, and Ink Stands.

Oct. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

WEBSTER'S

QUARTO Dictionary; ditto Octavo; Walker's Octavo; Worcester's, Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 9.

BANKER'S WALLETS;

PORTE Folios; Writing Pads; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 9.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE;

NORTH Carolina Form Book; Civil Practice in North Carolina.

Oct. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., a negro girl by the name of Caroline. Said girl is probably lurking about C. Montague's, as I hired her from him. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in our jail. Said Caroline is about 20 years of age—quite tall for that age.

JOHN STEWART.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13, 1851. 30tf

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

A FULL assortment of the best quality, for sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Oct. 13. 30-tf

Second Division N. C. Militia.

An Election for Major General of the 2d Division will be held on the 15th of November, and Col. JOHN WINSLOW of Cumberland, will be supported for that office. [30tf

WRITING PAPER.

400 REAMS assorted French, English and American Cap, Letter, Bath Post, Folio Post, and Note Papers—a well selected stock, embracing a great variety of quality and price. Also, Bristol Boards, Perforated Ditto, Tissue and Drawing Paper, and Stationary of all kinds. Just receiving.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 29, 1851.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets,

Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz: **Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,** (for floors,) **Marble Letters, &c.,** at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with Slabs, Blocks, &c. to order.

☞ All orders by mail punctually attended to. 26-4m

FOR SALE,

ONE lot of Land containing 2 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen thereon. The above property is in half a mile of Robeson Institute, Robeson county.

Also, Four Shares of the Capital Stock in said Institute.

For further particulars, inquire of

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland county, Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

D. LYMAN BURBANK,

Successor to Hatch & Burbank,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Cigars, Tobacco, and Snuff;

KEEPS constantly on hand the above named articles, of the most popular brands, and warranted equal to any in the country. Having made arrangements with an extensive house in Baltimore, he will sell at Baltimore prices, and respectfully invites the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country to give him a call.

☞ Front Street, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart, (at the sign of THE TURK.)

Wilmington, Oct. 9, 1851. 30tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED TO BORROW,

$2000 for a term of five years. Good security given. Interest annually or semi-annually.

Address letter to A. B., and leave at this office.

June 30, 1851. 78-tf

100,000 Acres Valuable

TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall at Floral College will be leased for one year from the 1st January 1852. Sealed proposals (post paid) addressed to A. D. McLean, President Board of Trustees, will meet with attention. The election will take place the third Thursday in November.

Oct. 3, 1851. 30-wtt

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 760 acres of LAND, lying on Campbell's Creek, near Northington's Ferry, in the upper part of Cumberland county, of which about 60 acres are under cultivation,—enough to produce 800 bushels of grain.

The above Land is covered with dog wood, red oak, hickory, white oak, and long-leaf pine, embracing a considerable quantity of steam-mill Timber.

Terms liberal, and made known on application.

DANIEL CAMERON.

Oct. 11, 1851. 30-3tpd

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of LAND in the county of Robeson, known as the Lumber Bridge Plantation, situated at the termination of the Southern Plank Road leading from Fayetteville. There are about 100 acres cleared and under good cultivation; besides there are a good Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. The Grist Mill and Gin have been recently repaired, and they are now in splendid order. The Plantation is a very desirable one, and is susceptible of great improvement. The Land is well timbered, and is within three miles of good navigation.

Also, will be sold, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of all kinds, one set of Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools, stock of all kinds, viz: Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c. Also, Corn, Fodder, and various other articles not mentioned.

The above Sale will take place on THURSDAY, 23d October, 1851.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves previous to the day of Sale, or address the subscriber at Lumber Bridge P. O.

JOHN B. McNATT.

Oct. 1, 1851. 28-3t

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at Asheborough, Randolph county, until Wednesday, the 5th day of Nov., it being Wednesday of Randolph County Court, for the building of a new Jail for said county. The walls of the building will probably be of heavy frame work, though we invite propositions both for wood and brick work, as the internal work will be the same in both. The size of the house will be 46 by 34 feet, two stories high: if of wood, to be raised on a brick wall three feet above the surface of the earth; the first story to be 12 feet pitch in the clear, and the second 10 feet. There will be four rooms on the first floor, besides the passage, all of which will have fire-places, for the use of the Jailer's family. The second story will be devoted to the prisons. The roof will be of shingles.

For the plan and specifications, call at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Asheborough, until the above day.

ALF'D BROWER,
HESEKIAH ANDREWS,
THOS. RICE,
Commissioners.

Sept. 25, 1851. 28-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 28 3mw

ROCKINGHAM ACADE

THE subscriber having purchased [illegible] in the town of Rockingham, [illegible] J. C. McKinnon, Esq., will open it [illegible] of November next, as a private B[illegible] for the accommodation of his students [illegible] entering their sons after that time [illegible] charged only for the time sent.

The Hotel will be discontinued after proximo.

Oct. 17, 1851. GEO. B. WE[illegible]

STATE OF N. CAROLIN

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D.

John P. Yates and Sarah his wife, [illegible] Cole and Margaret his wife, Lucy [illegible] Alexander McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the [illegible] that the said Lucy Biggs, and the [illegible] Alexander McRae, reside beyond the [illegible] this State: It is therefore Ordered, that [illegible] cation be made for six weeks in the Fay[illegible] Observer, for the said Lucy and the [illegible] ander to appear at the next term of the [illegible] to be held at the Court House in Rock[illegible] on the third Monday in March next, [illegible] answer, or demur to the Bill of Com[illegible] said.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and [illegible] of our said Court of Equity, at office [illegible] Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C. [illegible]

STATE OF N. CAROLI

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D.

Edward Patterson, Archibald Leach [illegible] Catharine, Sarah Patterson, and Jesse [illegible] Graham, *against* Archibald Patterson, [illegible]